

# LAUNCHING THE CRAFT. DEMOCRATIC SHIP AFLOAT.

THE CREW SHE CARRIES.  
HER COLORS.  
THE PLANKS SHE IS BUILT OF.

YESTERDAY'S WORK—SOME SHIFTING, BUT A FINAL SETTLING DOWN TO BUSINESS—GOV. HENDRICKS DEFINES HIS VIEWS ON THE BAXTER BILL AND FINANCE—A LONG DAY'S TALK AND ITS RESULTS.

Ten o'clock found all the avenues, sidewalks and stairways jammed with an immense multitude of delegates and friends, with tickets, awaiting the opening of the doors to the Academy, which from some cause were slow to give way and let the sovereigns in. In five minutes after access was obtained every seat, corner, gallery and available foot was taken. The district delegations were soon arranged in their places, duly designated by placards, and ready for business. It was one of the strongest and best constituted conventions ever assembled in the state. The state central committee took charge of the opening, and had arranged to dispense with a temporary organization, which serves no other purpose than the waste of valuable time.

Judge Joseph E. McDonald, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order, and spoke as follows: "GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to the call issued by the democratic central committee, you are here to-day as the representatives of the democratic party of the state and of those who stand opposed to the present corrupt government. (Applause.) The time has undoubtedly arrived when the best interests of the country require that the democratic party should be restored to power. (Applause.) And you, as the chosen representatives of that party, are called upon to assemble here to-day to consider the best means to be adopted to secure the restoration of the democratic party to the government of the state and to select candidates for their support, and in doing so, a very high responsibility rests upon you. The central committee have thought best that there should be no time wasted to-day in preliminary organization, and to that end the several congressional districts were requested to meet at convenient places last evening and to commence the work of organization. There will therefore be no temporary chairman to-day. But the counties will be called in the first instance to ascertain how full our representation may be, and then the congressional districts will be called upon for reports of their proceedings last evening, and upon the consideration and adoption of the report of the committee on organization. The order of business in the state convention, so far as the nomination of candidates is concerned, has heretofore been to nominate them in the order in which they stand named in the constitution, or have been created by law, and to report the result to the committee on resolutions. That committee has had the opportunity that has intervened since their appointment, to consider the questions they will be called upon to present to this convention. When the convention is fully organized, it will be in order for the committee on resolutions, at any time that they may see fit, to report to the convention. The secretary will please call the roll, and I ask that there may be a full response from every county."

The temporary secretary, Mr. W. E. Whittlesey, then called the roll of counties, to which ninety-two counties responded. The chairman then called the roll of the delegates, by counties, as here represented on the first roll call. The congressional districts, as at present organized, will now be called upon for reports of their proceedings of last evening. The secretary will call the roll of the congressional districts, which were then made in response to the call of the secretary. The convention unanimously concurred in said report.

Mr. J. Glessner, of Shelby county, from the committee on permanent organization, was then called upon for the report of that committee, came forward and said: I am directed by the committee on permanent organization to make the following report: For president of the convention, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks (applause); for secretary, Joseph W. Nichols, of Marion county; for assistants, John W. Kern, of Howard, and James H. Rice, of Floyd. The vice presidents and secretaries are as reported by the several congressional districts.

The report was unanimously concurred in. The chair—Now, gentlemen, allow me the pleasure of introducing to you your permanent chairman. [Applause, and a voice, "Hendricks for president!"]

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks then came forward and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—By accepting your appointments from the people and appearing in this Convention, you have assumed very responsible duties, and the political results of this year in Indiana may possibly depend upon the manner in which these duties are discharged. You cannot safely assume that the republican ticket now in the field is a weak one and easily beaten. It is composed of able men and adroit politicians. But they represent political doctrines which we believe to be dangerous and of evil tendency, and a political party not worthy the confidence and support of the people; a party that should no longer regulate the policies of the country, or control the administration of its affairs. Their election would be an endorsement of those doctrines and of that party and would be construed as the judgment of the people that there should be no change, but that we are to go on in the future as in the past. Therefore, that ticket should be defeated, as I believe it will be. But it is your duty to make for the democracy and their associates a ticket at least its equal in every element of personal and political strength. You will hardly expect me to refer at any length to the declaration of principles and purposes which should constitute your platform, never exceeding the absolute wants and demands of the public service; constitutional obedience to constitutional prohibitions and a close adherence to constitutional requirements in all official conduct; integrity to pervade and animate the public service and reforms to be wrought out wherever needed; local self-government and the reserved rights of the states in accordance with the spirit of the constitution to be preserved and maintained; and the legal subordination of corporate and all special rights and privileges to the paramount rights, interests and welfare of society are well known and conceded sentiments of our

party, but they cannot be too often reasserted. The recent very serious disturbance of our finances, and the consequent interruption of our commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and the partial suspension of the employment of labor, have arrested general and anxious attention; and I suppose you may regard it proper to express some views in respect to our national policy. Our paper money is necessarily confined in its circulation to our own country; for our foreign purchases and payments we require coin. The latter is the universal and permanent standard of value, and it should be our policy to increase its supply until we reach a condition where specie payments may be safely resumed. In the meantime, the paper currency should be maintained in such quantity as will facilitate the business of the country, encourage legitimate enterprise, and secure remunerative employment to labor, but not so increased as to cause its own depreciation, or to create a reckless spirit of speculation and adventure. Surely a wise statesmanship may avoid the extreme of a contracted currency, cramping business, choking enterprise and paralyzing labor, on the one hand, and of an inflated or depreciated currency upon the other. I can not say which would be the greater evil. They are the extremes of glut and starvation. Health and strength belong to neither.

If we are to have a paper currency—and I believe all concede that our country requires it—its issue must be subject to some definite and known rule or standard to determine its quantity and the demands of the legitimate business of the country. Our paper currency consists of treasury notes declared by congress to be lawful money, and the policy that proposes to retire the treasury notes to make room for an increase of national banks and their paper. The treasury notes are the paper currency to the people and command public confidence. They are not irredeemable. For their redemption rest upon the pledge and conscience of the country. The relation between the holders and the government is direct. The people are not required to pay interest upon national bonds deposited as the basis of their security and value, as in the case of the bank notes, which are payable without question to the holders and popular currency.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We desire a return to specie payments. It is a serious evil when there are commercial mediums of different values; when one denomination of money is for one class and purpose, and another for a different class and purpose. We cannot too strongly express the importance of the policy that shall restore uniformity of value to all the money of the country, so that it shall be always and readily convertible. That gold and silver are the real standard of value is a cherished democratic sentiment not now nor hereafter to be abandoned. But I do not look to any arbitrary enactment of congress for a restoration of specie payments. Such an effort now would probably produce widespread commercial disaster. A congressional declaration cannot make the paper currency equal to gold in value. It cannot make my bank note worth as much as your gold dollar. The business of the country alone can do that. When we find the coin of the country increasing, then we may know that we are moving in the direction of specie payments. The important financial question is: How can we increase and make permanent our supply of gold? The reliable solution is by increasing our productions and thereby reducing our purchases and our exports. We can really obtain money which produces more than he consumes of articles that are wanted in the market, and I suppose that is also true of communities and nations.

How can the republican party alone to the people's policy which have driven gold from the country and rendered a return to specie payment more difficult and made its postponement inevitable? That party has exerted all its powers to make our debt a foreign one, and for that purpose and to that end has established singular relations between our government and a European syndicate, combination of banks, giving great advantages in the arrangement. Now, every day, large sums of gold are sent abroad to pay interest coupons. The blood flows from the veins and arteries of the country. I believe it would be better for the country to pay a fourth or a third larger cent upon our bonds to our own people than to foreign holders. Ireland was made poor by her landlords who expended their rents abroad. Cheap Chinese labor eats at the vitals of our prosperity on the Pacific coast, so long as the wages are sent back in gold to China. The farmer grows every year who returns no nourishment to his fields.

THE EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

Our foreign trade has been largely against us. The difference between our exports and imports has been supplied in interest bearing securities and coin. This great and constant drain upon our gold has contributed to the depreciation of our paper currency. Six years ago, at the commencement of the gubernatorial contest, I had occasion to speak of this subject. I then said: "We cannot meet one dollar of foreign indebtedness with our paper currency and, therefore, when the balance of trade is against us it is a constant drain upon our gold and silver. How long can we endure this without ruin to our country? And when we return to a specie basis, if the specie is constantly withdrawn? Our reliable remedy is in an increase of production, especially of those great staples that command the foreign markets. Then the specie will flow to our shores in payment for our productions; and then our financial difficulties will rapidly disappear and we will soon stand on a specie basis." Cotton and tobacco are the most important staples in our exports, at times exceeding all other commodities. Since the close of the war, it has been the suggestion of wisdom to encourage their production in the largest possible quantities, as it has been the dictate of humanity, christianity and patriotism, to promote reconciliation and harmony between the sections. But political considerations have been made paramount to humanity and the welfare of the country. Bad governments have been established, and as far as possible maintained in the South. Intelligence and virtue have been placed under the dominion and servitude of ignorance and vice. Corruption has become rampant, and the people have become frightened, and taxes too heavy to carry, and development crushed and enterprise manacled. In a word, it has been the government of hatred; and all this that a party might bear rule. Are not Virginia and Tennessee and Georgia and Texas green spots in the South? And why? Because they were able to throw off the horrible despotism before their utter ruin was consummated. Who, to-day, would buy lands for son or daughter in South Carolina or Louisiana? For the good of the whole country, I would rejoice to see prosperity restored to the land of the sugar cane and the cotton plant. As I said in the Senate, I would have the whole country aid in restoring the levees that held the mighty river in check, and reclaim the country from inundation; the country that Jefferson acquired; the lands that the people fought for rather than surrender.

An increase of 20 per cent. in the production of our great staples would turn the balance of trade in our favor and the current of gold toward our own shores, and contribute to the resumption of specie payments more than any enactment of Congress.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

I think you are expected to declare in plain terms what legislation you approve in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors. My official duty placed me in a responsible relation to this subject. I signed the law now in force, and I am not free to retract. I thought some of its provisions unwise and impolitic. Before signing the bill I examined it with all the care the time allowed would permit. I called to my assistance two of the ablest lawyers of the state, and I based the conclusion that the provisions were not in violation of the constitution. It was not a case of hasty or inconsiderate legislation. It was deliberately considered in both branches of the legislature. Believing the bill to be constitutional and that it expressed the deliberate judgment and will of the legislature, it was my duty to sign it. I believe the veto power is conferred to arrest unconstitutional and hasty legislation and legislation in derogation of fundamental and essential rights, such as the right of equality of representation, and to enable the people to oppose his opinions to those of the governor's immediate representatives upon questions of mere policy, or police regulation. That law has not received the popular support necessary to make it efficient. It has encountered hostility on the part of those engaged in the liquor business; and for many months extreme temperance people in a very extraordinary manner have shown an unwillingness to abide by its provisions. Propositions will be brought before the next legislature for the material modification, or repeal, of the law. What legislation shall take its place? Our Supreme Court has declared absolute prohibition to be unconstitutional, and experience, I believe, has shown it to be impracticable. It then only remains to reach by a constitutional means.

Any useful law must rest upon the proposition that there are serious evils to society and to individuals connected with the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which it is the province of law to restrain and prevent. It is not the province of the legislature to prevent it, the boy who misrepresents or conceals his age to obtain liquor, should be punished as well as the party who knowingly sells to him. Drunkenness should be punished as well as selling to the intoxicated. All sales should be forbidden when the public peace or safety requires it; and, like other pursuits, it should be suspended in the night-time. Perhaps the hour now fixed is unnecessarily and inconveniently early, but society should be protected from the disturbances and bloodshed incident to the traffic in the middle of the night.

I think it might properly be considered whether a difference in regulation could not safely be made for the sale of vinous and malt liquors and the stronger and more potent liquors. There is certainly a great difference in the evils that result from their use.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

With these and such other provisions as may seem reasonable and necessary, I think experience justifies the adoption of the license system. The amount required for the license in each case should be greater than heretofore. It should be sufficient to make the party selling feel that his interest is connected with the public peace and order and good conduct at his place of business, and avoiding all violations of law. This policy will bring a large revenue into the school fund and will prove more efficient in suppressing the evils of intemperance than the present system. I cannot appreciate the objection that is made to this subject, society uses money received from an improper source. Under the present law, the state grants the permit and declares the business lawful. Under a policy which we have long maintained every violation of our criminal laws is punished by fine added to the school fund. We are creating a subject can be useful unless supported by public opinion in its favor. The wise legislator considers the weakness as well as the strength, the follies as well as the wisdom of men, and adapts the laws to his real wants and necessities.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The recently constructed republican state platform appeals "with pride" to its fidelity to duty; to its freedom from taint or suspicion; to its reforms; to its resistance to wrong, and its exposure of its fallacies and dishonesty; to its resistance to the appeal made to the credulity of mankind? Did the authors really suppose they could impose upon any voter by such an appeal? Is William not still the Attorney-General? Is Moses not now the governor of South Carolina, with the indictment for a republican crime upon him? Is the district judge not still in office, against whom proceedings for impeachment were instituted? Does the Louisiana crime against republican institutions not remain unrebuked? And are the guilty parties not now in the enjoyment of the fruits of the crime? It is the duty of a republican senator to denounce it as a "cloud upon the fair name of our nation." And when public opinion compelled the secretary of the treasury to resign his office because of his connection with the Sanborn frauds, was not that same weak creature a judge of the court of claims for life and confirmed by the senate?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The platform also declares the party pride over the investigation of the abuses in the District of Columbia because it shows that they do not want the spoils of office. When did they decline the spoils of office? Intolerant and proscriptive, they allow none to share in the honors and profits of public position unless they bend the knee in devotion to the party. The vast expenditures must pass into the pockets of their partisans and no man can expect to rise to a position of honor and wealth without being thoroughly corrupted. I have no precedent in our history.

In February, 1871, the District of Columbia was placed under a new form of government. The governor, board of public works and many other officers, and one branch of the legislature were appointed by the president, and confirmed by the senate. The most numerous branch of the legislature was chosen by the people in districts. If capable of maintaining good government, the opportunity was most favorable. Under the eye of the president and his cabinet, with a party in such majority as to command the senate, no crime could have been committed by them without being exposed and their tendency. But partially, favoritism and corruption soon had away without restraint and in three years the debt of the district exceeds twenty millions of dollars. The bureau of the district government, corruption and failure were admitted. Before the world, they conceded that in the national capital, with officers appointed by the president and senate or elected by their party, they could not preserve pure and free government. That form of government was established by the people of Rome, the government of her conquered provinces, the District of Columbia was placed under the rule of three commissioners taken from distant parts of the country. Free and representative government is this day broken down by party corruption in the capital of our country; and arbitrary, almost despotic authority established. Can we conceive a more humiliating admission by the advocates of free institutions to the world?

THE IMMORTALITY OF DEMOCRACY.

The gentleman who presided over the republican convention felt it his duty to say that, two years ago, I had proclaimed the death of the democratic party. Oh! no! I had said that we turn our backs upon the past, stand in the present and look toward the great future; that the future is ours, and that in it the people should achieve that full measure of prosperity and happiness which it is in their power to secure. The dead issues of the past do not form our guiding lights. The principle of free

government and the usages necessary to preserve liberty, are of the present, as of the past, and must be of the future. It is interesting to hear their orators assuring their followers that the democratic party is dead. It establishes one's genius for originality! It has not been repeated more than one million times! and each time the followers laugh and cheer; they are so glad the democracy is dead! They wish to feel that it is not so. The laugh and cheer are hollow and without joy. If they were sure of it, they would say kind and generous things of so great and powerful an organization. It is not brave or noble to strike even a dead man.

But a few years since they boasted that the democrats had no governor in the Northern states, and but few in the South, but now there are democratic governors in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Oregon, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Texas. Arkansas may now be added to the list of democratic states, for the hands who corrupted the ballot box are broken and scattered.

Corruptions may be broken and pass away, but democracy cannot die. It is endowed with the immortality of truth and right. Wherever, in all lands, men aspire to higher, freer, better governments and purer liberty; wherever there is the sentiment that government is made for man and not man for government, there is the spirit of democracy that will endure and yet achieve man's enfranchisement and elevation.

I thank you for the honor of my selection to preside over your deliberations. In the cause of democracy, of conservatism and of our state, I call upon you to aid me in maintaining decorum and harmony in our proceedings.

General G. N. Fitch, of Cass, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was called upon and reported as follows: "FELLOWSHIP:—The democratic party of the CONVENTION—As was to have been expected a diversity of sentiment manifested itself in the committee on resolutions, as it doubtless exists here. The majority did not ask the minority did not yield, any concession of the time honored principles and traditions of our old party, but within those limits there was a diversity of opinion in deliberation, and a desire for harmony among themselves brought them finally to the conclusions which are embodied in the resolutions and platform, which they have instructed me to report:

PLATFORM.

It is the opinion of the democrats of the State of Indiana, in convention assembled, that the present administration has proven itself unworthy of the confidence of the people of this state, and that they have no faith in the present government, and they submit the following facts:

It has overthrown, by force, the government of the State of Louisiana, and prevented the officers elected by the people of that state from taking the positions to which they were chosen; and, for party purposes, has sustained the usurping state officers in their unlawful seizure of the government of that state.

It has corrupted the sources of public justice by squandering money through the department of justice, to aid its party in North Carolina, Arkansas and other states.

It has appointed men to office who have been proven corrupt and profligate, and have removed from office those who assisted in bringing the defalcations and corruptions of its appointees to light.

It has, by a gross abuse of power, farmed out the United States prison system to unprincipled men, who have defrauded alike the government and the people.

It has appointed to office in the District of Columbia, a body of men whose corruption far exceeds any of which we have record, and who, in their oppression and greediness of the people of the District, are causing the loss of millions of dollars to the government of the United States and the people of the District of Columbia.

Through the various departments of the government it has recklessly squandered money, resources, and public domain of the people, and corrupted the civil service of the country.

The republican party must be held responsible for these acts of the administration it placed in power, and for the credit mobster frauds, the enormous increase of the national debt, the Sanborn contracts, a war, as the oppressor of the white people in the South, and as the origin of the corruption that weighs like an incubus upon this country, it deserves the severest condemnation.

Therefore, this convention asks the people to again entrust the Democratic party with the administration of the State and county upon the following principles:

A strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments; and an impartial enforcement of the laws; a reduction of the salaries of all public officials; gratitudes in the form of retroactive salaries, State or National; a condemnation of the attempt of the last Congress to muzzle the press; securing to every citizen of the country the equal protection of the laws without violating the principle of local self-government, or interfering with the social customs of the people.

Opposition to high fees and salaries, either in the state of Indiana or in the United States; and we demand a reduction of salaries, state and national.

Resolved, 1. That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

Resolved, 2. That we are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1873, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

Resolved, 3. We are in favor of the repeal of the national banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency.

Resolved, 4. We are in favor of a return to specie payment as soon as the business interests of the country will permit.

Resolved, 5. We are in favor of such legislation from time to time as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country.

Resolved, 6. We are in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Indiana, but we are opposed to the mixture of the black and white races in our public schools or other educational institutions.

Resolved, 7. The civil rights bill recently passed by the Senate of the United States, and now pending in the House of Representatives, presents an issue of vital moment to the American people and calls upon them to decide at the ballot-box whether or not they will be governed by the absolute social as well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence this attempt on the part of the federal government to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and grave-yards, for the purpose of establishing negro equality and enforcing it under enormous penalties of fines, damages and imprisonments. We arraign Senators Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiana for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and we shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents, whom they have misrepresented.

Resolved, 8. That the act of February 27, 1873, commonly known as the "Baxter bill," has proved a failure, and is in many respects of doubtful constitutionality, and is a more pernicious and dangerous measure than any other law; therefore we are in favor of a repeal of the Baxter bill and the enactment of such a license law as shall protect society and produce a large increase of the school fund.

Resolved, 9. That railroads and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rendered subservient to the people's good; that we demand such legislation upon this subject as will secure the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion.

Resolved, 10. That we are in favor of severe retrenchment, reform and economy in all branches of the public service, and believe that, with such economy, the taxes now collected from the people for national, state and county purposes might be reduced at least 50 per cent.

Resolved, 11. That we denounce as a wanton outrage upon the tax-ridden people of Indiana the increase of the state tax by the last republican legislature from five cents to 15 cents on the \$100, at the same time changing the rule of assessment so as to increase the valuation of property almost 50 per cent. That such an increase was unequalled for by any public tax that will support an economical administration, not exceeding five cents on the \$100.

Resolved, 12. That we believe the legislature should enact a law restricting and limiting the power of boards of county commissioners and township trustees to levy taxes and create indebtedness that the people have to pay.

Resolved, 13. That we denounce the practice of officers using public money as their own, as pernicious; that the natural results are embezzlement and other abuse in office; and we demand such change in our laws as will effectually prohibit the use of public money by officers for their private gain.

Resolved, 14. That we are opposed to any grants of public lands or loans of the public credit, either in the shape of national, state or local aid to railroads or other corporations, and we demand that the remaining public lands shall be held for the benefit of actual settlers only, under the homestead laws.

Resolved, 15. That in the formation of associations for mutual protection and improvement, we recognize an effort upon the part of industrial classes to ameliorate their condition, and heartily extend to them our sympathies and support.

Resolved, 16. That we are in favor of the abolition of the office of county superintendent of schools, and the repeal of the law requiring an apprenticeship of real estate every two years, and in favor of the restoration of the former law.

Resolved, 17. That we bear in grateful remembrance the sacrifices made and the services rendered by the gallant soldiers of the late war in defense of the Union, and we demand as an act of justice that the widows and orphan children, shall be equalized by proper legislation.

The report of the committee on resolutions without comment unanimously adopted.

The chair announced that the next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for secretary of state. The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination: A. T. Whittlesey, of Vanderburgh, Theodore E. Davenport, of Cass, John Roberts, of Jefferson county, and John E. Neff, of Randolph county. The name of Robert C. Steele, of Blackford, was also presented, but was subsequently withdrawn.

At this period of the proceedings, a delegate in the gallery arose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the candidates before this convention be required to pledge themselves to the support of the nominees of this convention and to none others.

This gave rise to some lively sparring, upon which John S. W. Adams, of Tippecanoe county, said: "I move to lay the motion on the table. It cannot be possible that any gentleman's name will be presented here as a candidate, who will not abide the decision of this convention. The motion was carried by a unanimous vote. The balloting resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

A. T. Whittlesey	524
Theodore E. Davenport	359
John Roberts	210
John E. Neff	76
W. C. Steele	26

Necessary to a choice, 935. Consequently there was no nomination.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whittlesey	417
Davenport	375
Roberts	1,462
Neff	1,899

Necessary to a choice, 950. Mr. Neff having received more than this number was declared the nominee, and his nomination was afterwards made unanimous. Loud and continued cries were made for the successful candidate, who finally advanced to the front of the stage and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I am sincerely grateful for the honor of this nomination. The business you have to transact here to-day precludes the idea that I should make any extended remarks on the occasion. I appreciate this honor the more, coming as it does without any personal solicitation on my part, and knowing that you have bestowed it confident of the fact that the ticket which you shall this day nominate will be elected by the people in the coming election. [Applause.]

I am satisfied that you will have selected a more able and experienced candidate—I presume that you could not have selected a more zealous one, or one who will work more earnestly than I will for the election of the whole ticket. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, 1. That in the emergency is not with us, it shall not be said of me that I knew my duty and did it not. [Applause.]

AUDITOR OF STATE.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for candidates for auditor of state: Joseph Ristine, of Fountain, Thomas J. Fullinove, of Floyd county; John E. Stoll, of Noble county; John W. Dodd, of Marion county; Thomas B. Davis, of White county; John Crane, of Putnam county; the Hon. E. B. Henderson, of Morgan county; Martin H. Rice, of Marion county, and Dr. A. Patton, of Knox county.

FIRST BALLOT.

John E. Stoll	577
John W. Dodd	169
Joseph Ristine	106
Thomas J. Fullinove	106
Thomas B. Davis	154
John Crane	39
E. B. Henderson	149
Martin H. Rice	144
Dr. Patton	28

Necessary to a choice, 950; consequently no nomination.

SECOND BALLOT.

Stoll	624
Henderson	1,285

Necessary to a choice, 945; Mr. Henderson was therefore declared the nominee, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Henderson was loudly called upon for a speech, and accordingly took position on the platform and delivered himself of the following:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return to you my thanks for the honor that you have conferred upon me. Having received an endorsement of the Farmers' Convention as a recommendation simply, and to-day, having received the nomination of the democratic party, I expect to go into this fight earnestly for the success of the cause. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of this nomination. [Cheers.]

TREASURER OF STATE.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for candidates as treasurer of state:

state: Hugh East, of Greene county; P. L. Mitchell, of Monroe county; Patrick Shannon, of Vigo county; Levi Sparks, of Clark county; Capt. Bennett, of Stueben county; B. C. Shaw, of Marion county.

FIRST BALLOT.

Hugh East	385
P. L. Mitchell	48
Patrick Shannon	354
Levi Sparks	414
Capt. Bennett	20
B. C. Shaw	187

Necessary to a choice, 945; consequently there was no choice.

At this stage of the proceedings a disturbance arose as to the casting of the vote of Crawford county. Mr. Craig was appointed a delegate from that county; but not being able to be present, an alternate was sent and claimed the privilege of casting the vote. Another gentleman, however, was present, claiming to have been appointed by Mr. Craig to represent him. The gentleman appointed not being a regular delegate, the chair decided that the alternate was entitled to cast the vote.

Mr. East—As I think more of my name than any one else, I withdraw it from the contest.

During the call of counties for the second ballot the excitement and confusion became intense, the struggle raging between Sparks and Shaw. The changing of votes from one to the other was received with immense cheering by the friends of the respective nominees. The central and southern portions of the state favored the nomination of Shaw, while the northern and southern portions that of Sparks.

SECOND BALLOT.

Shaw	791
Sparks	1,187

Necessary to a choice, 900; consequently Mr. Shaw was declared the candidate for treasurer of state, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Shaw being called upon said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—After so long speaking as we have had, it would be inappropriate in me to undertake to give you any extended remarks. I can only extend to you the thanks of a thankful heart for the nomination you have given me to-day; and in the campaign that will follow, I can only pledge to you that I will use every exertion that lies within my power to receive the election of the entire ticket that has now, and will be, to-day nominated by the convention. [Applause.]

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

R. Blount, of Tipton county; C. J. Bowles, of Fountain; W. W. Hubben, of Marion county; James Walls, of Spencer; John L. Kane, of Monroe; James H. Smart, of Allen county; J. A. Douglass, of Whitley county—were nominated for superintendent of public instruction. The name of Mr. Walls was afterwards withdrawn.

FIRST BALLOT.

R. Blount	177
C. J. Bowles	87
W. W. Hubben	57
John L. Kane	15
James H. Smart	1,162
J. A. Douglass	577

Necessary to a choice, 923; Mr. Smart having received more than this number, was declared the nominee, and his nomination was made unanimous.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

C. A. Buskirk, of Gibson; T. W. Woolen, of Johnson county; B. B. Davis, of Carroll county; C. L. Dunham, of Clarke county; C. D. Thompson, of Madison county; J. A. Smith, of Elkhart county, were placed in nomination for attorney general. The name of Judge Claypool, of Madison county, was also proposed; but that gentleman arose and made a few remarks to the effect that as one man from his congressional district had been nominated he would no longer seek a candidacy.

FIRST BALLOT.

C. A. Buskirk	394
T. W. Woolen	252
B. B. Davis	227
C. L. Dunham	143
C. D. Thompson	46
J. A. Mitchell	306

Necessary to a choice, 936; no choice.

D. W. Voorhes in a few fitting remarks nominated Bayless W. Hamd, of Vigo. The names of Mr. Woolen and Mr. Thompson were withdrawn.